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According to BURNHAM's elements for this pair, the position in 1900.59 was $263^{\circ}.5$ and $0''.16$, leaving residuals for the above observations of $(O - C) + 4^{\circ}.3$ and $+ 0''.01$. As the smaller star has moved over an arc of 220° since these elements were computed, such an agreement between prediction and observation indicates that BURNHAM's orbit is very exact.

November 16, 1900.

R. G. AITKEN.

LEONIDS IN 1900.

About a week previous to November 15th, a number of meteors were seen which appeared to come from the *Leonid* radiant. All were seen well toward the western horizon, and had the characteristics of the *Leonids*. No especial watch was kept for them then. On the morning of Thursday, November 15th, meteors were counted from $15^h 15^m$ to $15^h 55^m$. During this time nine were seen, of which eight were *Leonids*. None were of unusual brilliancy. Attention was directed more to the western sky on account of greater cloudiness to the east. Clouds at all times covered considerable portions of the sky so that probably not more than half as many meteors were observed as would have been visible in an entirely clear sky. A severe storm (still in progress) has prevented further observations.

MT. HAMILTON, November 21, 1900.

C. D. P.

OBSERVATIONS OF LEONID METEORS.

Six meteors coming approximately from the position of the Sickle in *Leo* were observed this (Thursday) morning between half-past three and four o'clock P. S. T. The sky was cloudy throughout the morning, during the interval of observation from three tenths to five tenths being covered. Most of the meteors were faint, and were observed in the western sky, this being the part most free from clouds. No other meteors were seen.

November 15, 1900.

W. H. W.

OBSERVATIONS OF LEONIDS ON THE MORNING OF NOVEMBER 15TH.

In making these observations no attempt was made to record the separate paths of the meteors, all meteors emanating from the constellation *Leo* being counted together. The observations extended from 2:55 to 4:30 A. M., being taken during alternate intervals of five minutes throughout this time. Ten *Leonids* in

all were counted. During all this time there were light clouds in the neighborhood of *Leo*, and for about twenty minutes clouds and fog were so thick that only the brighter stars in the constellation were visible. After 4:30 the clouds thickened so much that the meteors were no longer watched for. The part of the sky covered by the observer included about fifty degrees on all sides of the radiant.

H. M. R.